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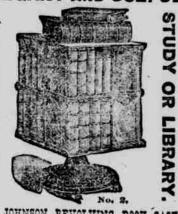
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GOING SOUTH AND EAST. 9:40 a m

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Troy, Albany & New York,
with Wagner Drawing
Room car to Albany.

MIXED, for Rutland and
intermediate stations. 9:40 a m

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May do for a stupid boy's excuse ; but what can be said for the parent who sees his child languishing daily and fails to recognize the want of a tonic and blood-purifier? Formerly, a course of bitters, or sulphur and molasses, was the rule in well-regulated families; but now all intelligent households keep Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which is at once pleasant to the taste, and the most searching and effective blood medicine ever discovered.

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J. Castright, Brooklyn Power Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "As a Spring Medicine, I find a splendid substitute for the old-time compounds in Ayer's Sarsaparilla, with a few doses of Ayer's Pills. After their use, I feel fresher and stronger to go the ough the summer."

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Count D'Orsay and the Tallor.

It is recounted that one day, being caught in his private dressing room by a tailor who raged, and said he would not leave till he had been paid his bill, Count D'Orsay listened thoughtfully for a time, fixing his eyes upon a package that the irate tailor had deposited upon a chair. This package was enveloped in a coarse sort of canvas,

"Have you much of that stuff in your shop?" said Count D'Orsay. "What kind—that ugly canvas? If I

wanted it I could to-morrow have enough to wrap up all the merchandise in the London docks." "London docks!" said the count:

'don't talk nonsense, Come to me tomorrow at 4 o'clock and take my measure for a pair of trousers cut from this canvas.

In vain the tailor endeavored to dissuade the count, stating that the canvas was not suitable for a garment, and in a short time Count D'Orsay was supplied with the canvas trousers.

At 5 o'clock one afternoon he climbed the vast staircase of Crockford's, then one of the fashionable clubs of London, and the first person whom he met was Lord Chesterfield.

"Upon my word," said the noble lord, "you have a singular garment theresomething rare, without doubt. Always same original and charming D'Orsay!"

The count received the compliment with some confusion.

"It is perhaps not exactly elegant." he said, "but it is very handy and fresh, especially suited to riding on horseback."

In a few moments a group of dandies had surrounded the clever Frenchman, Lord Chesterfield in the main parlor was expatiating on the originality of D'Orsay's taste, and a few days after-ward the tailor found himself overrun ward the tahor found himself overrun with orders for the canvas trousers. Lord Chesterfield himself ordered a dozen pairs. Count D'Orsay had accomplished his purpose, and the delighted tailor came no more with his troublesome bill. —Edward King in Cosmopolitan.

When Attacked by Pneumonia. "What is the first symptom of pneu-monia?" was asked a Brooklyn physician the other day.

"A severe chill," was the reply. "What ought a man to do who is seized with such a chill?"

"He should get into a bath tub containing hot water-so hot that it would redden the skin-and stay there as long as he can.

"What is the philosophy of such treat "A severe chill, which always precedes

pneumonia, indicates that the blood has gorged the lungs, liver or kidneys. Now, the first remedial step is to dissipate this blood. The hot bath does this. It draws the blood to the surface, and dissipates it over a greater area. After having lain in the bath until relief is experienced, the patient should step out of it and wrap himself in a woolen blanket. Don't stop to dry yourself with a towel, but wrap the warm wool around you and tumble

"The consensus of opinion among the leading physicians of the day is that pneumonia is an infectious disease. That is, the disease germ is in the air, and when the right physical condition is presented the disease takes root and fructifies. The popular idea that pneumonia is confined to cold weather is an erroneous one. There is no pneumonia in the Arctic regions. It is mainly due to the sudden changes in our temperature. By consulting the health reports of New York city it will be found that the highest death rate occurs in December and February, but that there are a good many cases in August.—New York Sun.

A Lost Opportunity.

In the memoirs of the Count de Falloux, now publishing in Le Correspondent, the following passage, referring to the coup d'etat of Napoleon III. occurs: 'Among the prisoners detained at Mont Valerien Dec. 2, 1851, was one Anthony Chomet. He gave to a lady visitor a number of letters to take to Paris, and said: 'Tell my family I am in no danger, but that I feel inconsolable to have held the destiny of France in my hand and to have let it slip!" Nobody understood the phrase, but the fact was this: In the constituent assembly preceding the election of Louis Napoleon to the presidency, Chomet had introduced an amendment excluding the members of families that had reigned in France from the office of president. Louis Napoleon ascended the rostrum and spoke against the amendment so awkwardly, so incoherently, and with an accent so foreign and strange that he was all the time interrupted by the noisy laughter and railleries, and finally compelled to desist ignominiously. Then Chomet arose and said: 'After the assembly has heard that harangue, and all France will have read it to-morrow, there is no further need of my amend-ment. I withdraw it." He that makes himself ridiculous makes himself impossible, is the French saying, and Chomet was guided by it. But Louis Napoleon outlived the ridicule and became master of France, which would not have been possible if Chomet's amendment had become law. - Paris Letter.

Moles Removed by Electricity. The fair sex owes still another debt to the scientist. A lady who had a mole on her shoulder and who, from this reason, was unable to display her otherwise fair and attractive corporal possessions, has had an electrical operation performed with perfect success. The mole was perforated with electric needles in every direction. After a week the mole, which had been burned to a black mass, fell off and left the skin in good condition. The new skin shows hardly a trace of discoloration, and she now wears the most fashionable ball dresses with impunity and success.-New York Mail and Ex-

A Hint to Smokers.

It seems to me that ordinary politeness, the honest dictates of countries would suggest to smokers that public the honest dictates of courtesy, conveyances, public audience rooms, public eating places, public drinking places, are for the enjoyment of the whole public and not for a selfish ma-Men frequently come into my jority. ffice with lighted cigarettes and leave behind them traces of their offense, which annoy me for hours thereafter.

what right do they do so?-- Joe Howard in New York Graphic.

A VICTIM OF COCAINE

Gives His Experience with the Fascinat-

ing Drug-Nursed Back to Health. Dr. Charles D. Bradley's name first came into undesirable prominence in November, 1885, when he was arrested charged with being insane through excessive indulgence in morphine and cocaine. the latter a powerful narcotic of which up to that time little had been heard. He was taken before Judge Prendergast, was declared to be insane, and given a sentence of three months in the Washingtonian home. After a fortnight's stay at the home Dr. Bradley went to Canada, his old home, where he gave himself up entirely to the demands of the drug, the fascinations of which completely enthralled him, Practice and home were

clients and his reputation impaired. Consolation for the reverses came with cocaine, to which he again became a victim, and there were months when he absolutely lived in the state of mind it produced, securing it by hook or crook

gone, and he gave free rein to his vice.

He returned to Chicago and was sent to

the insane asylum, where a complete cure

was effected, and he resumed his practice,

only to find himself deserted by his

Canada and the east until last fall, a supply of cocaine by representing himself as a messenger sent from one physician to another. In the police court the gaunt, emaciated, ragged man told his story of want and woe, and the causes which brought them about. At that time he was using sixty grains of cocaine a day. He was sent to Bellevue hospital to die. There he was found by manager of the Christian home, where he was nursed back to mental and physical vigor.

Dr. Bradley was reluctant to dwell on the episodes thus briefly given, but conversed freely on other circumstances of his life.

"Until 1885 there was nothing to dim my prospects," said Dr. Bradley. "It was in that year that cocaine was first brought to notice through a German put to death. physician, but it was only known as a practical anæsthetic in operation by There was no method known for using it for other purposes. I was otherwise used-in fact, to take the place of ether or chloroform. That discovery so important to the world, was most unfortunate for me. When I announced my discovery physicians laughed and declared I was crazy. I wrote a letter to Mayor Harrison asking him to appoint a medical commission to inquire into the value of my discovery, which was the administration of cocaine hypodermic-ally. I first utilized my discovery by testing it on a cat. I dissected a leg of a cat, exposing tissues and muscles, and kept the animal on my desk for hours watching the circulation. There was n pain, the drug exercising a soothing "Next I began experimenting on my-

self. I found that the ansesthetic influence of cocaine is limited. I experimented on myself again and again to see just how far this limit extended, and learned just where, when and how to give injections. Physicians then be-lieved that the effects of the drug were similar to those of morphine. To disprove this I tried actual cautery by applying to my body red hot irons, but I felt no pain, and there was not the slightest sensation as the flesh withered under the heated irons. For three It was to them the open way to earthly dismonths every day for a half hour I experimented with the drug, and often and after his resurrection they had no other passed several hours of the night in its study before a mirror, watching its effect on myself. But I never realized that it was obtaining a mastery over me. Its fascinating powers were unknown to the profession. I was thunderstruck when I found that the drug was absolutely necessary to my mind and body. I be-lieve I could have conquered the habit then were it not for a misunderstanding with the man from whom I rented my home. He wanted his house, and when I refused to vacate it my weakness was made a point by which I was dragged into an insane court. Persecution and publicity drove me to desperate extremes. At the Washingtonian home no one knew how to treat my disease. Everybody knows the rest-how I went to the gutter and lost everything.'

"With all your experience with cocaine, how do you now regard it?" asked

the reporter. "I think it is a grand drug, with remarkable properties, and destined to take the place of ether and chloroform. It can be used without danger of death. produces no nausea or prostration. It is great specific for nervous diseases, for certain diseases of the spine, for paralysis, for tetanus, hydrophobia and other convulsive diseases. It will unite with other anti-spasmodics and intensify their action. I think I know more about cocaine than most men, but I have no comprehensive idea of its possibilities. Scientists are only in the experimental stage

"What are the effects of the drug?" "To begin with, it is like the effects of any stimulant at certain stages, but it is not stupefying, as is opium. The person taking it has a feeling that everything is lovely and serene, of perfect contentment and universal satisfaction. All things seem perfect. There are none of the frightful illusions which come from liquor or other stimulants. Excessive quantities, though, cause great irritabil-The duration of the effect is about two hours, and is succeeded by a feeling of depression and exhaustion. But there is none of the disturbance of the mind or nervous system that follows drunken-The victim loses all strength after each indulgence, and there lies the chief danger in using cocaine. It weakens the action of the heart, making sudden strains or excitements dangerous, as was exemplified in the sudden death of a physician, who engaged in a quarrel with a barber last year and fell dead during the quarrel. He used cocaine. The effects of the habit are degrading. It will deaden a man's perception of right, just the same as whisky, and pull a victim down to the lowest depths of low cunning and viciousness."—Chicago News.

GOING TO JERUSALEM.

LESSON X, INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL SERIES, MARCH 4.

of the Lesson, Matt. xx, 17-29. Memorize Verses 20-22-Golden Text, Matt. xx, 28-Comment by Rev. William Newton, D. D.

[From Lesson Helper Quarterly, by permissio of H. S. Hoffman, Philadelphia, publisher.]

Notes.-Apart, by themselves; in the way, as they walked, for the road would be thronged with people going up to the Passover. Betrayed, put as by a friend into the power of. Deliver, give up into the hands of. Gentiles, in this case, Pilate as representing the Roman power. Scourge, chastise with whips. Crucify, put to death on the cross. Worshiping, or kneeling, showing outward marks of respect. Drink of my cup, or share my lot, or sufferings. The ten, i. e., the other disciples. All of them except James and John, the sons of Zebedee. Moved with indignation, were ery augry. Princes, men high in office. Minister, or servant. Ministered unto, or to

family beggared.

The physician went to the gutter, and a year ago was begging for cocaine at drug stores or securing it by fictitious orders on druggists. Then he disappeared. He was occasionally heard from in Canada, and the cosen to hide himself from them but he was going. But why were they amazed! Was there not when the papers recorded his arrest in New York city for endeavoring to obtain and appearance? Some almost transforming influence about him. Was it not the pervading consciousness of what was before him, and the shining forth of an inward resolu-tion not to be turned aside from the path on which he had entered? Was it not just the "I have set my face like a flint," of which

Isaiah speaks?
V. 18. Having called his disciples round him, be began to tell them of the real purpose and meaning of his going up to Jerusa-lem. Twice before had he told them. Thfirst occasion was that of Peter's glorious confession, the second was that of his transfiguration, and this was the third, as it was also the fullest. And how exact it was. "The Son of Man shall be betrayed," and here was the work of Judas, "And shall condemn him to death," and here was the work at the house of Annas and Caiphas. And here was the limit of their work; they had no power to

V. 19. This follows, of course. Their bloody purpose must be carried out. In themselves they had no power, for the Roman had deprived them of that in view of for using it for other purposes. I was the first man to discover that it could be they must "deliver him to the Gentiles, who, in this case, are represented by Pilate, the Roman governor. And what will they do! They shall "mock, and scourge, and crucify him." And then comes in the giorious words, "The third day he shall rise again." wenderful the contrast the two sides of this statement? Between man's estimate of Jesus of Nazareth on the one side and the Lord's on the other. The mocking and the scourging, the purple robe, the reed scepter, the crown of thorns and the cross here and the rising from the "dead there." On the one side, the place, between two thieves—as one with them in guilt and punishment—and a sent on the Father's throne on the other. It is the ever-lasting contrast concerning him who is set for "a sign that shall be spoken against." But as clearly as the light we see in these

1. The voluntariness of his sacrifice. 2. His perfect foreknowledge of all that

was before him

V. 20, 21. How harsh is this discord? How utterly without sympathy with him these two disciples and Salome, their mother, seem to have been? Right in the midst of our Lord's discourse about his approaching sufferings and death they thrust their ambitious cravings for the high places in his earthly king-dom. Salome, their mother, seems to have been the speaker here. But the two brethren were beyond doubt in full accord with her. idea about it than of a kingdom that should break the Roman yoke and restore the ancient glories of David's throne. The last question they asked of their Lord just before his as cension was: "Wilt thou at this time re-store the kingdom to Israel?" And it was only under the enlightening influence of th-spirit that they saw the truth about it. His kingdom was "not of this world." not formed or carried on as earthly king doms are. Greatness in it was not the result of wealth and power and state. They were then utterly in the dark about it.

V. 22. How profound the pity that moved the Saviour's breast as he looked on his misguided disciples and said: "Ye know not what ye ask?" The first places in his kingdom, oh! did they think of this as they re ceived the distinction that afterward awaited them? Did James think of it as second in "the noble army of martyrs he fell beneath the sword of Herod? Did John think of it in the loneliness of his banishment to to the "isle that is called Patmos * * for the testimony of Jesus? Did it come as a gleam of saddening remembrance over him as he wrote: "Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world?" "The cup that I shall drink of" is, of course, his sufferings and death.
V. 23. Two points of interest are set before

us in this verse, i. e.:

1. Their fellowship in his sufferings and 2. The correction of their mistake

As to (1). There future lives lay as an open book before him. He saw the turbulen times of Herod's persecution and the stroke of his descending sword as the head of James fell before it. He saw John in his lonely exile, and we may well imagine the deep tenderness of tone with which he said: "Ye shall indeed drink of my cup." Then follows

(2). The italicized words, "it shall be given to those," were supplied by the translators and, of course, there are no corresponding words in the original. Our Lord did not speak them, and they entirely change the meaning of his utterance to the two disciples. What he said was: "To sit on my right hand and on my left, is not mine to give, but for whom it is prepared of my father. He dispenses the gift of eternal life. And every one that receives it receives it at his hand.

V. 24-28. The indignation of the ten against their two fellow disciples seems to have been natural enough. It seemed to them that the natural enough. It seemed to them that the two brethren were set on gaining the best places in the kingdom for themselves. And they were angry, just as we would have been in their position. It was too favorable an opportunity to pass unimproved. And so Jesus callett them to him and administered a rebuke, full of tenderness and power, revealing, too, the entire scope and spirit of his kingdom. The princes of the Gentiles ruled with absolute power. But it could not be so in his kingdom. In it, service was the badge of royalty. Service for his sake. Service to the least and the lowliest. For if he—Lord of the universe—came "not to be aninstered unto, but to minister and to give his tife a ranson for many," surely his give his tife a ranson for many," surely his followers must win pre-eminence in the same

Bome Department.

THE POPE IN POLITICS. From the Sermon of Vicar-General Preston

ot New York City.]

The infallibility of the supreme pontiff is unquestioned. For if the head of that church should teach false doctrine, it would end in the destruction of the church and the rock would wreck instead of save. From the chair of Peter comes nothing but infallible and unwavering truth. Every word from that high chair is the voice of the Holy Ghost. The voice of Peter is to be obeyed as the voice of God. When our obedience is asked we obey no man, we obey God, and the vicar of Christ has authority to speak for his Divine Master.

It is said that polities is not within the province of the church, and that the church has only jurisdiction in matters of faith. You say, "I will receive my faith from the pontiff, but I will not receive my politics from him." This assertion is disloyal and untruthful. Of course it is not his business to tell you whom to vote for, but when a question arises which concerns the society it is the duty of the pontiff to speak and it is the duty of the Catholics to obey. If a party is organized and that party is subversive of all law and rights of property; if a party is organized which favors communism and robbery, can the pontiff be still? Can he let his people go without warning? Is it not his duty to tell his people to beware? The rights of property and the rights of citizens are sacred both in law and by divine authority.

You must not think as you choose; you must think as Catholics. The man who says, "I will take my faith from Peter, but I will not take my politics from Peter," is not a true Catholic. The church teaches that the supreme pontiff must be obeyed, because he is the vicar of the Lord. Christ speaks through him. The pontiff sits at the helm, he sees the open seas and he sees the dangers that threaten his children, which are invisible to them.

THE NICARAUGUA CANAL. Capt. H. C. Taylor, U. S. N., read a

paper on the Nicaraugua canal before the national board of trade at Washington recently. He said that the requirements of commerce make it certain that there will be transit for ships between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The only questions are. When where and how? Elaborate explorations have reduced the feasible routes to three, of which Tehuauntepec is claimed for a ship railway. Panama is the seat of the French Canal company of M. De Lesseps, and the Nicaraugua route has been granted to an American company for a canal with locks. At Tehuauntepec nature forbids a canal, and a ship railway, even if possible, does not meet the demands of commerce for a water transit between the two oceans. The failure of the project for a sea-level canal at Panama is now admitted and this failure renders it improbable that a successful canal of any kind will be made at Panama. The Nicaragua route, with the lake as a summit level, has been surveyed several times under the auspices of the United States government, and has been preferred by our engineers and surveyors as the easiest, cheapest, and surest route for the solution of the question of isthmus transit. A company of American citizens hold a liberal concession from Nicarangua. American engineers are now on the ground, resurveying the route and making the final location of the line of the canal. There are no complicated political questions involved, as the transit is already under the protection of the United States, by virtue of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the treaty of 1867 between the United States and Nicaraugua. There is no question of subsidy or guarantee by our government. The company's charter, recently introduced in the Senate by Mr. Edmunds, provides for nothing but an incorporation. The Nicaraugua canal will be a little west of the longitude of New York. It will make Chili, Peru and Ecuador commercial neighbors of our Gulf ports, and a trade will be created between them which, by reason of the favorable circumstances, will exclude all rivals. It will bring Callao 4,000 miles nearer Liverpool than the route via the Straits of Magellan. Threequarters of the existing commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans is to and from the ports of the North Atlantic and the North Pacific. For all this trade the canal will shorten the water route by 7,000 miles. The already rapid development of California, Oregon and Washington must, from such a facility of traffic, take a wonderful increase of impetus, particularly in the leading

during the past year. In 1886 the whole shipment was 6,000,000 feet. In 1887, the shipment averaged 4,000,000 feet per month, or eight times the total of 1886. The canal will quicken the commercial life of Mexico and Central America, and their wants will be supplied from our adjacent ports, while their productions will find in those ports a ready and profitable market. For the United States the canal will be the entrance to commercial empire. It will make our alongshore interests include the coasts of half the world, and our coastwise navigation

lines will only need to reach out and

share the expansion of business.

articles of wheat and lumber, now al-

ready amounting to many millions annu-

ally. The lumber trade of Oregon and

Washington presents the most notable

development of any line of commerce